

EDITORIAL BRIEF

Colonel R. B. Glenn, Southern Railroad attorney, should get out that Cleveland free silver letter and have it in readiness for the coming campaign.

If the last Democratic State Convention had agreed to co-operate with the Peoples Party against gold and monopoly, as advised by Bryan and Chairman Jones, then "visiting statesman" Jarvis would, no doubt, have run from the convention as he ran from the Silver Convention in Raleigh in 1895.

What made "visiting statesman" Jarvis so popular with the gold and monopoly gang that controlled the Democratic State Convention? There are many reasons, but one of them, no doubt, is the agility with which he ran from the Silver Convention in Raleigh in 1895.

Jarvis and Skinner are political partners. One has helped to prostitute the Democratic party in the interest of gold and monopoly; the other is trying to prostitute the Peoples Party to the same end.

The Railroad will no doubt give as much campaign money to the Democrats this year as they did in 1892 when they elected Carr and the Democratic machine, and completely captured both the Governor and the Legislature.

Rumors were current early in the week to the effect that the Spanish cabinet had decided to seek for a basis upon which to negotiate for a peace to conclude the war which has proven so disastrous to the interest of Spain, but these rumors have since been denied. It seems likely, however, that there will be a change in the ministry at Madrid. Should General Weyler succeed Sagasta it would not indicate a move in the direction of peace.

The Washington authorities are continuing without cessation their preparations for the occupation of the Spanish possessions. The vanguard of the expedition against Porto Rico has already sailed, and will be promptly supported by other troops which have got orders to move. The second expedition has arrived at Manila, and news of the bombardment of the town may be expected as soon as the troops are ready to take possession. Possibilities of friction between the United States forces and those of the insurgents have been developed by events both in Cuba and in the Philippines this week. General Garcia, one of the Cuban leaders, has declared his intention of ceasing to co-operate with General Shafter, owing apparently to the fact that the former was ignored as a distinct entity in the proceedings immediately prior and subsequent to the surrender of Santiago. From the Philippines come news to the effect that the insurgent Chief Aguinaldo has proclaimed a dictatorship. Whether these incidents will lead to further complications remains to be seen.

Hon. Chas. A. Towne for Congress.

Binetallist.

We take particular pleasure in noting the fact that the Hon. Charles A. Towne has been elected for Congress by the concurrent action of the Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans of his district. This is an eminently fitting recognition of his abilities and his services to the cause. Mr. Towne left the Republican party under circumstances particularly unfavorable to himself. His commanding talents and unique position made him a shining mark in the last campaign and nothing that concerned the party and the country could do to defeat him, was left undone. The effort succeeded and he was beaten by a slender margin. Occupying the position he does at the head of the Silver Republican organization, and with a future of untold possibilities before him, he would have been fully justified in declining nomination with the chance of a second defeat in a congressional race. But Mr. Towne shrinks from no duty on behalf of the cause for which he has already made so many sacrifices. He will carry the standard of bimetalism into the thickest of the fray, and whether in victory or defeat that standard will emerge without blot or stain. His district has done a grand thing in nominating him by the practically unanimous vote of three conventions, and it will perform a still grander act in electing him a member of the 55th Congress. "So mote it be!"

Sharks and Vultures.

There have been few attempts at extortion from the government during the course of the present war. This is well, for the combined assault of the steamship trust on the Spanish prisoners transportation contract brings the average of attempted throat-cutting up to the level of the most corrupt wars of history. When Pepps was in the Admiralty and Charles II's mistress was at the head of it, we doubt if a more iniquitous raid on a public treasury was ever planned by naval contractors.

Klutz Nominated in the Seventh.

Mr. Theo. Klutz, of Salisbury, was nominated by the Democrats of the Seventh Congressional District on the 23rd ballot, at the convention held in Statesville last week.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Stomach Remedy.

CURRENT ITEMS

OF WAR NEWS.

Cubans Resentful at Gen. Shafter's Treatment of Gen. Garcia at Santiago Surrender.

SUFFERING AND SICKNESS

Among the Troops in Cuba—American Take Nipe Harbor—Six Thousand Spaniards at Guantanamo Surrender—The Yellow Fever Among the American Soldiers, but in Mild Form—Notes.

SPANIARDS AT GUANTANAMO.

Shafter Reports Six Thousand Men There Glad to Accept Terms of Surrender.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The War Department today received the following from General Shafter:

"SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 23.—Colonel of Engineers of the Spanish Army has just arrived from Guantanamo. He heard from the French consul there that Santiago had surrendered. He said they had been included. Not crediting it he went here to verify the fact. They will be very glad to accept terms of surrender; very short of rations and shall have to begin feeding them at once. He tells me there are 6,000 men at that place. Am now feeding 6,000 men in hospital. Expect 2,000 men to-morrow from San Luis and Palmas. Will send an officer to-morrow or next day with one of Gen. Garcia's relatives to receive the prisoners. Think the number of prisoners will be fully up to the estimate, 22,000 or 23,000. (Signed) 'SHAFER.'"

"Major, Gen. Commanding."

Yellow Fever at Santiago.

The Situation Not Alarming, Though There Are Many Sick—Death Record.

The War Department at Washington Saturday made public the following dispatch from Gen. Shafter regarding the yellow fever situation: "SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 23.—The following men died at the yellow fever hospital at Siboney to-day: Jack Douglas, civilian; Bert Louis, bandsman, Seventh Infantry; Private Frederick A. Percival, Company F, Thirty-third Michigan. On the 21st Sergeant J. E. Britt, Troop First Cavalry; Wm. J. Howe, teamster; Patrick Sullivan, Company E, Seventh Infantry.

"No deaths have been reported as yet. Complete report will be sent in this morning. The situation is not alarming, though there are many sick with fever, about 1,500 (the exact number will be given in the morning). Only a small part of these sick are down with yellow fever, about 10 per cent.—150 in all. Slight changes of all the troops have been made to get them on fresh grounds and the artillery and cavalry have been moved about three miles."

NIPE HARBOR TAKEN

By American Warships After a Furious Bombardment.

KEY WEST, Fla., July 23.—Acting under orders from Rear Admiral Sampson, four American warships on Thursday afternoon last entered the harbor of Nipe on the northeast coast of the province of Santiago de Cuba, and after a furious bombardment took possession of the harbor as a base of operations for the Port of Spain. It is understood, however, that the plans have been changed since in consequence of the occupation of Santiago by the United States forces and that Nipe will not be used for the purpose originally intended. The vessels engaged were the Topeka, Annapolis, Wasp, and Leyden. In the course of an hour they silenced three forts, sunk the Spanish gunboat Jorge Juan and scattered Spanish riflemen who had taken part in the engagement.

CUBANS RESENTFUL.

Disatisfied With Gen. Shafter and Claim He Ignored Gen. Garcia at the Surrender of Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 24.—The Cubans resent Gen. Shafter's attitude in ignoring Gen. Garcia and in refusing to allow the Cuban troops to enter Santiago or to consult Gen. Garcia on terms of the surrender of the city.

This is opposed by the Cubans, Senor Joaquin Castillo, President of the San Carlos Cuban Club, and a brother of Gen. Castillo, urges an official protest to President McKinley without delay.

Colonel Bryan in Camp

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 24.—Major Russell Harrison has just received information from the Rock Island Arsenal that the Seventh Army Corps will receive precedent in equipment at once. Major Harrison, who is the chief ordnance officer for the corps, has been exceedingly busy for the past week supplying the missing links. Colonel Bryan has just completed his regimental headquarters at Panama Park, two miles from Jacksonville, and he is well pleased with his location.

To Transport Spaniards.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The contract for transporting home the Spanish prisoners of Santiago has been awarded to J. M. Cobello, New York agent for the Spanish Trans-Atlantic Company.

SOLDIERS TO COME HOME.

Belief at Tampa that Santiago Campaigners Will Camp to North Carolina.

TAMPA, Fla., July 24.—A high official was asked today what his idea was about the apparent change in the orders about moving troops from this place. He said that he had from headquarters that there was to be a considerable change in many ways. To begin with, he said, the army was to be moved from Santiago as quickly as possible; they are to go to the mountains of North Carolina, where the yellow fever will be stamped out entirely. This is to be done in about a month, and the men given a good rest. Then they are to fall on Porto Rico or Havana; whichever place may need them. He said it looked as if there was an effort on hand to get as much service as possible out of the army that was now at the front, and thus avoid using actively any more of the volunteers except as armies of occupation.

SUFFERING AT SANTIAGO.

Troops Exhausted From Heat and Malaria—Garrison Overworked.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 22.—The United States troops are suffering in great numbers from heat and malaria. Two hundred cases in Gen. Kent's division, seventy in General Wood's, and eighty in General Ludlow's were reported this morning. The horses are also prostrated. Of six companies of the Ninth Infantry, Companies B, C, D, F, G, and H, quartered at the theater here, 117 were reported on the sick list this morning.

Owing to the number of sick the garrison here is doing guard duty day and night and is breaking down with excessive work. Thus far there is no talk of relieving the men. The Ninth and Thirtieth Infantry constitute the garrison at present.

WAR NOTES.

More Troops for the Philippines.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—The transport steamer Rio Janeiro, bearing two battalions of South Dakota volunteers, recruits for the Utah Light Artillery, and a detachment of the Signal Corps, sailed for Manila. The steamer will carry two companies of Brig. Gen. O. G. Otis, who has stated that he will use possible speed to join the United States forces in the Philippine Islands. The Rio will stop at Honolulu to take on fresh supplies and refill her coal bunkers.

Troops Leave Tampa.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The War Department to-night received the following:

"PORT TAMPA, Fla., July 23.—Five transports sailed today with two light batteries, Seventh Artillery, one troop Second Cavalry, two companies Eleventh Infantry, full regiment Nineteenth Infantry, and two sections of the general pack train. The Mohawk, which carries the Eleventh Infantry, will sail before 10 o'clock to-morrow. It will carry ten companies of the Eleventh Infantry, about 600 pack animals, the brigade ambulance train, and Red Cross ambulances. (Signed) 'JOHN RODGERS,' 'Brig. General.'

Fever Cases at Santiago.

A dispatch received Sunday night by Adjt. Gen. Corbin says that 396 new cases of fever of all classes were reported in Gen. Shafter's camp before Santiago Saturday. As a general dispatch reports only four deaths, and none of them from yellow fever, from among the hundreds of cases of fever known to exist in the camp, the war authorities are more than ever inclined to the belief that the cases of yellow fever are of mild type.

Spaniards Will Defend Porto Rico.

ST. THOMAS, July 23.—The Spaniards at San Juan de Porto Rico are making extensive preparations to resist an anticipated attack upon the part of the United States warships which are understood to be en route to the harbor. The Spanish commandant, Gen. Miles, there were no signs this morning of the American warships or transports, but news of them is expected shortly.

GENERAL NEWS.

One hundred and thirteen Klondikers arrived at Victoria Saturday in the steamer Garonne. The most conservative estimate places the amount of gold they brought at half a million dollars.

Lewis Warner, the defaulting president and treasurer, respectively, of the Hampshire county savings bank of Northampton, Mass., and for whose capture a reward of \$1,000 is offered, was arrested Saturday in Louisville, Ky. Warner embezzled upwards of \$640,000.

Killed in Mexico.

NEW YORK, July 23.—A dispatch from the City of Mexico states that two Americans were attacked by robbers at Vera Cruz, and that a man named Reed, of Nashua, N. H., was killed and Charles T. Wing, a prominent banker of this city was mortally wounded. The robbers escaped.

Fatal Cave-in at a Mine.

PRESCOTT, Ariz., July 23.—A cave-in occurred at the United Verde Copper Mine this morning, causing destruction of the assay office and part of the foundry on the surface. W. J. Johnson, civil engineer, a nephew of W. A. Clark, owner of the mine, C. B. Devay, the assayer and a laborer named Larsen, were killed. A mining expert from New York, whose name is not known, was seriously and probably fatally injured.

"Have tried others, but like Ayer's best," is the statement made over and over again by those who testify to the benefit derived from the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Disease never had a greater enemy than this powerful blood purifier. It makes the weak strong.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To take tobacco easily and forever, be happy, full of life, nerve and vigor, take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c and 1c. Cures guaranteed. Booklets and sample free. Address: Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

Meets in Raleigh and Adopts Platform Endorsing the National and State Administrations.

OFFERS FUSION TO POPULISTS

On Judgeship and Solicitors—Favor Amendment to State Constitution—Endorse Present Election Law—Pritchard and Holton Commend—Denounce Civil Service Law—Harmony and Quiet Prevailed in Convention.

The Republican State Convention was held in Raleigh last Wednesday, July 20, at Metropolitan hall. At 12 o'clock, noon, the convention was called to order by Chairman Holton. He made a brief address, which was well received by the convention. Secretary W. S. Hyams read the call for the convention and called the roll of counties.

The following committee on credentials was then announced: W. W. Blair, First District; J. F. Dobson, Second District; W. E. Clarke, Third District; J. T. Thornburg, Fourth District; B. N. Bridges, Fifth District; J. E. Kuse, Sixth District; Geo. L. Patterson, Seventh District; Spencer Blackburn, Eighth District; C. J. Harris, Ninth District.

On the judgeship and solicitors—Favor Amendment to State Constitution—Endorse Present Election Law—Pritchard and Holton Commend—Denounce Civil Service Law—Harmony and Quiet Prevailed in Convention.

When the convention reassembled at four o'clock the report of the committee on credentials was read by Hon. Spencer Blackburn and adopted. Only five counties were not represented. The delegation headed by Col. Slocum was seated from Cambridge and both delegations were seated from Union.

Hon. Spencer Blackburn in a short speech nominated Hon. R. Z. Linney for permanent chairman. He was elected by acclamation and made an address, praising President McKinley and the Republican administration.

Hon. Claude Bernard nominated John C. Dancy, colored, for secretary and he was elected. The following were appointed to compose the committee on resolutions: First district—C. M. Bernard. Second district—H. E. Hagan, colored. Third district—O. J. Spears. Fourth district—A. G. Eaton, colored. Fifth district—James H. Shepherd. Sixth district—J. G. French. Seventh district—J. G. Dancy, colored. Eighth district—J. C. Ray. Ninth district—Richmond Pearson.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The following members of the State Executive Committee, chosen by district meetings, were announced:

First District—R. J. Lewis. Second District—W. E. Clarke. Third District—T. C. Bailey. Fourth District—J. A. Norwood. Fifth District—J. W. Mullen. Sixth District—J. W. C. Long. Seventh District—G. B. Bailey. Eighth District—Thos. S. Rollins. Ninth District—J. C. Harris.

Mr. J. C. Harris announced that six additional members at large ought to be chosen. After many nominations the following were elected: J. C. Harris (colored), H. S. Harkins, J. C. Dancy (colored), Tyre Glenn, and Abe Middleton (colored).

On motion of Jno. C. Dancy (colored) then moved to re-elect A. E. Harrison, colored, and it was carried by a rising vote. After Holton had made a speech of thanks the convention adjourned until 8 p. m. to give the resolutions committee a chance to prepare its report.

NIGHT SESSION.

When the convention met in the evening Hon. John C. Dancy made a speech that aroused much enthusiasm.

Congressman Pearson then read the following platform, which was adopted:

PLATFORM.

Resolutions adopted by the Republican State Convention, held in Raleigh on the 20th day of July, 1898.

The Republican party of North Carolina, in convention assembled, renews its allegiance to the principles and policies set forth in the National Republican platform adopted at St. Louis in 1896; and we point with pride and enthusiasm to the triumphant vindication of those principles and policies under the wise and vigorous and splendid administration of William McKinley.

We condemn the unjust, partisan and hypocritical civil service methods of Grover Cleveland; and we insist that the civil service act of 1883, and the rules made in pursuance of the same, should be changed so as to conform to the laws of common sense and common justice.

We are justly proud of distinguished record and splendid services of the acknowledged leader of the Republican party of North Carolina, the Hon. Jeter C. Pritchard.

We have marked with unfeigned satisfaction the ability and industry which he has brought to the solution of great national questions and the painstaking devotion and loyalty with which he has attended to the wants of even the humblest of his constituents; no problem has been too great for his intelligent consideration and no demand too trifling for his patient and courteous attention; elected to the Senate by votes representing conflicting financial views, he has so acted as to command the respect of all honorable men—never faltering in his devotion to the interests of the Republican party and at the same time meeting all reasonable expectations of his Populist supporters.

The Hon. A. E. Holton is entitled to the lasting gratitude of the Republicans of the State for the able and successful manner in

COMPARISON

On the State's Administrations Under Democratic Rule and Present Officials.

WHAT THE RECORDS SHOW

A Democrat Asserts That His Party Expended \$100,000 in the Last Ten Years on Public Printing Alone. The Present Secretary of State's Office Expended \$40,000 For Year More Than His Predecessor's. The Difference Between McKinley's Republicanism and Cleveland-Ransom Democracy.

UNDER EXISTING CONDITIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA, WHAT IS THE DUTY OF THE POPULIST PARTY?

In the Raleigh News and Observer of July 21st the closing paragraph of an editorial reads: "There is no department of government in North Carolina, administered by State or Federal officials, that is not tainted with fraud, corruption, jobs or incompetency."

It was on this same date that this writer heard a once prominent Democrat, a man who is yet acting with the Democratic party, make the statement that he could show that the Democratic party had stolen one hundred and twenty thousand dollars during the last ten years of its existence in the State, through the public printing, and it occurred to me that the editor of the News and Observer was on or about that time in some way connected with public printing.

Neither the statement made by the News and Observer in regard to this stealing business of the Democratic party, would make out a complete case before the jury, without the facts given on which the bill of indictment was found.

Now if this Democratic brother will produce the evidence to sustain his charge of corruption against his own party, this writer will undertake to produce evidence of the fact that the editorial referred to in the News and Observer is not true, unless it be that to elect and place in office (as the people of North Carolina have done) intelligent, sober and honest men be a crime.

I only refer at this time to one department, and that the Secretary of State, who, under practically the same laws, has collected and paid into the State treasury thirty to forty thousand dollars more than was ever paid in by any of his predecessors. For the evidence of this assertion I most respectfully refer all enquirers after the truth to the records.

Now if this money was not collected, why not?

If it was collected and not paid into the State treasury, why not? Modesty alone prevents my referring to particulars in the management of one of the other departments of State, but any seeker after the truth can satisfy himself by an examination of the books, records, reports, etc., of the State Auditor's Department as to the truth of the indictment contained in the charge made by the editor of the News and Observer.

This writer never has, and hopes he never will, endorse fraud and corruption in his own, or any other political party.

Now, enough of this for the present. In addition to the public records (which any citizen can examine for himself) I respectfully suggest that you carefully examine the hard-boiled report issued by the Populist Central Executive Committee (which will soon appear) in which will be contrasted the present, with preceding administrations, and all can see for themselves, whether the charge made by the News and Observer is correct or false.

My own position politically is well understood (or rather it was prior to the meeting of the Democratic Convention) in the mind of the man in the Populist party who stood nearer to the Democratic party than myself, and no one was more anxious to have all men who say they believe alike on the money question, to get together and make a fight for it.

But the Populist party did its duty, and proposed in good faith, to unite with the Bryan Democrats, but the great Democratic manipulators, and those who have been rejected every thing that would or could have brought about what they profess to want, thereby proving their hypocrisy and insincerity. They continue to set about again to do the dirty work of the Democratic party, and at the same time to set a trap to catch unsuspecting Populists. But I stop, there are no words in the English language, with which I am acquainted, by which I could do this part of the subject justice.

Now, what should the Populist do in the next campaign, and why?

If we are to be ruled by McKinley Republicans, or Cleveland Democrats, I choose to elect McKinley Republicanism, because the Republican party has never tried to deceive the masses of the people on the money question, which question almost all men of all parties are agreed to be the greatest question before the American people to-day. We had best agree to disagree with the Republicans on this question, unite with them on State issues, and together with them fight for our liberties. For Populists to go it alone in this campaign is to allow the Democratic party to control the next legislature, and to allow this to aid in the destruction of the Peoples Party in the State. This is just what the Democratic party desires. When the Peoples Party is gone, what party will advocate Populist issues? Not the Democratic party; certainly not. For if

COMPARISON

On the State's Administrations Under Democratic Rule and Present Officials.

WHAT THE RECORDS SHOW

A Democrat Asserts That His Party Expended \$100,000 in the Last Ten Years on Public Printing Alone. The Present Secretary of State's Office Expended \$40,000 For Year More Than His Predecessor's. The Difference Between McKinley's Republicanism and Cleveland-Ransom Democracy.

UNDER EXISTING CONDITIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA, WHAT IS THE DUTY OF THE POPULIST PARTY?

In the Raleigh News and Observer of July 21st the closing paragraph of an editorial reads: "There is no department of government in North Carolina, administered by State or Federal officials, that is not tainted with fraud, corruption, jobs or incompetency."

It was on this same date that this writer heard a once prominent Democrat, a man who is yet acting with the Democratic party, make the statement that he could show that the Democratic party had stolen one hundred and twenty thousand dollars during the last ten years of its existence in the State, through the public printing, and it occurred to me that the editor of the News and Observer was on or about that time in some way connected with public printing.

Neither the statement made by the News and Observer in regard to this stealing business of the Democratic party, would make out a complete case before the jury, without the facts given on which the bill of indictment was found.

Now if this Democratic brother will produce the evidence to sustain his charge of corruption against his own party, this writer will undertake to produce evidence of the fact that the editorial referred to in the News and Observer is not true, unless it be that to elect and place in office (as the people of North Carolina have done) intelligent, sober and honest men be a crime.

I only refer at this time to one department, and that the Secretary of State, who, under practically the same laws, has collected and paid into the State treasury thirty to forty thousand dollars more than was ever paid in by any of his predecessors. For the evidence of this assertion I most respectfully refer all enquirers after the truth to the records.

Now if this money was not collected, why not?

If it was collected and not paid into the State treasury, why not? Modesty alone prevents my referring to particulars in the management of one of the other departments of State, but any seeker after the truth can satisfy himself by an examination of the books, records, reports, etc., of the State Auditor's Department as to the truth of the indictment contained in the charge made by the editor of the News and Observer.

This writer never has, and hopes he never will, endorse fraud and corruption in his own, or any other political party.

Now, enough of this for the present. In addition to the public records (which any citizen can examine for himself) I respectfully suggest that you carefully examine the hard-boiled report issued by the Populist Central Executive Committee (which will soon appear) in which will be contrasted the present, with preceding administrations, and all can see for themselves, whether the charge made by the News and Observer is correct or false.

My own position politically is well understood (or rather it was prior to the meeting of the Democratic Convention) in the mind of the man in the Populist party who stood nearer to the Democratic party than myself, and no one was more anxious to have all men who say they believe alike on the money question, to get together and make a fight for it.

But the Populist party did its duty, and proposed in good faith, to unite with the Bryan Democrats, but the great Democratic manipulators, and those who have been rejected every thing that would or could have brought about what they profess to want, thereby proving their hypocrisy and insincerity. They continue to set about again to do the dirty work of the Democratic party, and at the same time to set a trap to catch unsuspecting Populists. But I stop, there are no words in the English language, with which I am acquainted, by which I could do this part of the subject justice.

Now, what should the Populist do in the next campaign, and why?

If we are to be ruled by McKinley Republicans, or Cleveland Democrats, I choose to elect McKinley Republicanism, because the Republican party has never tried to deceive the masses of the people on the money question, which question almost all men of all parties are agreed to be the greatest question before the American people to-day. We had best agree to disagree with the Republicans on this question, unite with them on State issues, and together with them fight for our liberties. For Populists to go it alone in this campaign is to allow the Democratic party to control the next legislature, and to allow this to aid in the destruction of the Peoples Party in the State. This is just what the Democratic party desires. When the Peoples Party is gone, what party will advocate Populist issues? Not the Democratic party; certainly not. For if

COMPARISON

On the State's Administrations Under Democratic Rule and Present Officials.

WHAT THE RECORDS SHOW

A Democrat Asserts That His Party Expended \$100,000 in the Last Ten Years on Public Printing Alone. The Present Secretary of State's Office Expended \$40,000 For Year More Than His Predecessor's. The Difference Between McKinley's Republicanism and Cleveland-Ransom Democracy.

UNDER EXISTING CONDITIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA, WHAT IS THE DUTY OF THE POPULIST PARTY?

In the Raleigh News and Observer of July 21st the closing paragraph of an editorial reads: "There is no department of government in North Carolina, administered by State or Federal officials, that is not tainted with fraud, corruption, jobs or incompetency."

It was on this same date that this writer heard a once prominent Democrat, a man who is yet acting with the Democratic party, make the statement that he could show that the Democratic party had stolen one hundred and twenty thousand dollars during the last ten years of its existence in the State, through the public printing, and it occurred to me that the editor of the News and Observer was on or about that time in some way connected with public printing.

Neither the statement made by the News and Observer in regard to this stealing business of the Democratic party, would make out a complete case before the jury, without the facts given on which the bill of indictment was found.

Now if this Democratic brother will produce the evidence to sustain his charge of corruption against his own party, this writer will undertake to produce evidence of the fact that the editorial referred to in the News and Observer is not true, unless it be that to elect and place in office (as the people of North Carolina have done) intelligent, sober and honest men be a crime.

I only refer at this time to one department, and that the Secretary of State, who, under practically the same laws, has collected and paid into the State treasury thirty to forty thousand dollars more than was ever paid in by any of his predecessors. For the evidence of this assertion I most respectfully refer all enquirers after the truth to the records.

Now if this money was not collected, why not?

If it was collected and not paid into the State treasury, why not? Modesty alone prevents my referring to particulars in the management of one of the other departments of State, but any seeker after the truth can satisfy himself by an examination of the books, records, reports, etc., of the State Auditor's Department as to the truth of the indictment contained in the charge made by the editor of the News and Observer.

This writer never has, and hopes he never will, endorse fraud and corruption in his own, or any other political party.

Now, enough of this for the present. In addition to the public records (which any citizen can examine for himself) I respectfully suggest that you carefully examine the hard-boiled report issued by the Populist Central Executive Committee (which will soon appear) in which will be contrasted the present, with preceding administrations, and all can see for themselves, whether the charge made by the News and Observer is correct or false.

My own position politically is well understood (or rather it was prior to the meeting of the Democratic Convention) in the mind of the man in the Populist party who stood nearer to the Democratic party than myself, and no one was more anxious to have all men who say they believe alike on the money question, to get together and make a fight for it.

But the Populist party did its duty, and proposed in good faith, to unite with the Bryan Democrats, but the great Democratic manipulators, and those who have been rejected every thing that would or could have brought about what they profess to want, thereby proving their hypocrisy and insincerity. They continue to set about again to do the dirty work of the Democratic party, and at the same time to set a trap to catch unsuspecting Populists. But I stop, there are no words in the English language, with which I am acquainted, by which I could do this part of the subject justice.

Now, what should the Populist do in the next campaign, and why?

If we are to be ruled by McKinley Republicans, or Cleveland Democrats, I choose to elect McKinley Republicanism, because the Republican party has never tried to deceive the masses of the people on the money question, which question almost all men of all parties are agreed to be the greatest question before the American people to-day. We had best agree to disagree with the Republicans on this question, unite with them on State issues, and together with them fight for our liberties. For Populists to go it alone in this campaign is to allow the Democratic party to control the next legislature, and to allow this to aid in the destruction of the Peoples Party in the State. This is just what the Democratic party desires. When the Peoples Party is gone, what party will advocate Populist issues? Not the Democratic party; certainly not. For if

COMPARISON

On the State's Administrations Under Democratic Rule and Present Officials.

WHAT THE RECORDS SHOW

A Democrat Asserts That His Party Expended \$100,000 in the Last Ten Years on Public Printing Alone. The Present Secretary

THE CAUCASIAN.

Raleigh, N. C., July 28, 1898.

Public Speaking.

Dr. Cyrus Thompson, Secretary of State and Chairman of the People's Party, will address the Public at Salem church, about 3 miles from Goldsboro, Wayne county, Thursday, July 28th, at 11 o'clock a. m. Everybody is invited to hear this gifted speaker. Bring baskets and enjoy the day.

If you suffer from scabs, boils, pimples, or if your nerves are weak, and your system run down, you should take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Fifteen prisoners from the Asheville Federal court have been lodged in the penitentiary. There was one old man in the party who was convicted of robbing the Western Union. The rest were convicted of blocking. They go to the pen for terms of 12 and 18 months each.

Mr. O. V. F. Blythe succeeds Judge Ewart as Judge of the Criminal court of the Western district of North Carolina. Governor Russell issued the commission last week appointing Judge Blythe. The new appointee has been notified by wire and will take the oath of office at once. Judge Blythe is a resident of Hendersonville, N. C.

Mr. D. B. Shaw, of Charlotte, was commissioned last week by the Governor as State detective. Mr. Shaw is the author of "Shaw's Police Cipher Code" and "System of Identification," the first police cipher code ever issued in the use of public officials. The book is just out, and is a very neat and complete code.—News and Observer.

The Round Cotton Bale.

A great deal has been said during the past few months about the wonderful cylindrical cotton bale. There is now one on exhibition at the store of Mr. M. A. Parker. The bale was shipped here from Texas. It is only 25 inches high and 22 inches in diameter, but weighs 270 pounds. It is claimed by the syndicate controlling this baling process that the cotton will bring 15 cents more on the 100 pounds than a cotton put up in square bales. Several plants for baling this year will be established in North Carolina during the fall.—News and Observer.

Competitive Examination.

A competitive examination for the Raleigh Free Schoolship will be held in the city of Raleigh in the Agricultural Building, on Friday the 12th day of August at 2:00 o'clock p. m. Studies to be examined on: English Grammar, Spelling, Arithmetic, and History of the United States. This examination is free to all young men in the 4th Congressional District.

W. F. STROWD, M. C.

Fourth Congressional District.

Farmers' Institutes.

President Holladay, of the A. and M. College, Professor Mackay, of the Experiment Station, and Dr. D. Reid Parker, the Lecturer, will address the farmers at the Institutes.

Farmers' Institutes will be held at the following places:

Boone, Watauga county, Tuesday, July 28.
Lanville, Mitchell county, Wednesday, July 29.
Wilkesboro, Wilkes county, Monday, Aug. 1.
Bonnevile, Yadkin county, Wednesday, Aug. 3.
Dalton, Stokes county, Friday, Aug. 5.
Guilford College, Guilford county, Saturday, Aug. 6.
Reidsville, Rockingham county, Monday, Aug. 8.
Greensville, Caswell county, Wednesday, Aug. 10.

State Alliance Meeting.

The next annual meeting of the North Carolina Farmers State Alliance will be held at their headquarters near Hillsboro, beginning the second Tuesday the 10th day of August. Arrangements have been made with the Associated Railway of Virginia and the Carolina for reduced rates. Tickets will be on sale August 7th, 8th and 9th, good to return on or before the 17th. Delegates and visitors will call for their tickets and thereby save expense. It is earnestly hoped that a full delegation will be present; not only this, but we hope to have a large number of visiting brethren. This will be a most enjoyable trip—a week of enjoyment, to those who will avail themselves of the occasion. The Alliance owns beautiful property here. Ample room for many. Board very cheap; only 10 cents per day, including breakfast. Make it to our power to make your stay pleasant. Let us have a large attendance. Fraternally,
J. T. B. HOOVER,
N. C. F. S. A., Hillsboro, N. C.

Exceptions Filed.

The Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company has filed exceptions to the Railroad Commission's order reducing fares. Five reasons are given: first, that rates are not just and reasonable; second, that the order would operate to the detriment of the railroad; third, that the order would operate to the detriment of the public; fourth, that the order would operate to the detriment of the State; fifth, that the order would operate to the detriment of the Union.

THE CAUCASIAN.

RALEIGH, N. C., or CLINTON, N. C.

THE YARBORO HOUSE.

IS THE ONLY HOTEL IN THE BUSINESS SECTION OF RALEIGH, N. C.

And as it will be almost entirely re-furnished and re-carpeted by July 1, 1897, its guests will be made more comfortable than ever. Refer once is made to any who visit Raleigh.

Transient Guests Especially Solicited.

RATES \$2 AND \$2.50 PER DAY. SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES FREE COACH TO AND FROM ALL TRAINS.

L. T. BROWN, Manager.

THE CAUCASIAN.

RALEIGH, N. C., or CLINTON, N. C.

THE YARBORO HOUSE.

IS THE ONLY HOTEL IN THE BUSINESS SECTION OF RALEIGH, N. C.

And as it will be almost entirely re-furnished and re-carpeted by July 1, 1897, its guests will be made more comfortable than ever. Refer once is made to any who visit Raleigh.

Transient Guests Especially Solicited.

RATES \$2 AND \$2.50 PER DAY. SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES FREE COACH TO AND FROM ALL TRAINS.

L. T. BROWN, Manager.

THE CAUCASIAN.

RALEIGH, N. C., or CLINTON, N. C.

THE YARBORO HOUSE.

IS THE ONLY HOTEL IN THE BUSINESS SECTION OF RALEIGH, N. C.

And as it will be almost entirely re-furnished and re-carpeted by July 1, 1897, its guests will be made more comfortable than ever. Refer once is made to any who visit Raleigh.

Transient Guests Especially Solicited.

RATES \$2 AND \$2.50 PER DAY. SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES FREE COACH TO AND FROM ALL TRAINS.

L. T. BROWN, Manager.

THE CAUCASIAN.

RALEIGH, N. C., or CLINTON, N. C.

THE YARBORO HOUSE.

IS THE ONLY HOTEL IN THE BUSINESS SECTION OF RALEIGH, N. C.

And as it will be almost entirely re-furnished and re-carpeted by July 1, 1897, its guests will be made more comfortable than ever. Refer once is made to any who visit Raleigh.

Transient Guests Especially Solicited.

RATES \$2 AND \$2.50 PER DAY. SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES FREE COACH TO AND FROM ALL TRAINS.

L. T. BROWN, Manager.

THE CAUCASIAN.

RALEIGH, N. C., or CLINTON, N. C.

THE YARBORO HOUSE.

IS THE ONLY HOTEL IN THE BUSINESS SECTION OF RALEIGH, N. C.

And as it will be almost entirely re-furnished and re-carpeted by July 1, 1897, its guests will be made more comfortable than ever. Refer once is made to any who visit Raleigh.

Transient Guests Especially Solicited.

Bab Mine!



Every mother feels an indescribable dread of the pain and danger attendant upon the most critical period of her life. Becoming a mother should be a source of joy to all, but the suffering and danger of the ordeal make its anticipation one of misery. **MOTHER'S FRIEND** is the remedy which relieves women of the great pain and suffering incident to maternity; this hour which is dreaded as woman's severest trial is not only made painless, but all the danger is removed by its use. Those who use this remedy are no longer despondent or gloomy; nervousness, nausea and other distressing conditions are avoided, the system is made ready for the coming event, and the serious accidents so common to the critical hour are obviated by the use of **MOTHER'S FRIEND**. It is a blessing to women.

50 CENTS PER BOTTLE. All Drug Stores, or sent by express on receipt of price.

Books containing invaluable information of FREE to any address, upon application to THE BRADFORD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

RUSSELL NAILS THE LIE.

DENIES THE ACCURACY OF WAR DEPARTMENT STATEMENTS.

Says our Three Regiments Were Organized Promptly and Numbers of Volunteers Offered in Excess of Quota.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23.—Governor Russell, of North Carolina, in a dispatch to the Associated Press denies the accuracy of the statements by the War Department that North Carolina has been slow in offering volunteers and has not raised its quota of troops as called for in the President's two proclamations.

"Our three regiments were organized promptly and large numbers have been offered in excess of quota."

LAW PRESCRIBES PENALTY.

Those Persons Who Have Failed to Pay the War Tax Notified.

Citizens who fail to pay the Federal war tax prescribed in certain business are liable to heavy fines. The limit for the month of July expires on the 21st, and Collector Duncan will have no alternative other than to enforce the law.

The Collector has sent the following notice to the press:

"All parties doing business in the month of July of 1898, which required the payment of special tax, under the Internal Revenue Laws, and who fail to file with the Collector, or his deputy, a sworn return on the 21st, or before the last day of July, 1898, will be required to pay a penalty of 50 percentum of the tax."

"Bankers, dealers in leaf tobacco, liquor dealers, proprietors of bowling alleys and billiard rooms, are cautioned to make return before the close of this month."

"Ordered by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue."

E. C. DUNCAN,
Col. 4th Dist., Raleigh, N. C.

EXCEPTIONS FILED.

By the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company to the Order Reducing Rates.

The Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company has filed exceptions to the Railroad Commission's order reducing fares. Five reasons are given: first, that rates are not just and reasonable; second, that the order would operate to the detriment of the railroad; third, that the order would operate to the detriment of the public; fourth, that the order would operate to the detriment of the State; fifth, that the order would operate to the detriment of the Union.

THE CAUCASIAN.

RALEIGH, N. C., or CLINTON, N. C.

THE YARBORO HOUSE.

IS THE ONLY HOTEL IN THE BUSINESS SECTION OF RALEIGH, N. C.

And as it will be almost entirely re-furnished and re-carpeted by July 1, 1897, its guests will be made more comfortable than ever. Refer once is made to any who visit Raleigh.

Transient Guests Especially Solicited.

RATES \$2 AND \$2.50 PER DAY. SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES FREE COACH TO AND FROM ALL TRAINS.

L. T. BROWN, Manager.

THE CAUCASIAN.

RALEIGH, N. C., or CLINTON, N. C.

THE YARBORO HOUSE.

IS THE ONLY HOTEL IN THE BUSINESS SECTION OF RALEIGH, N. C.

And as it will be almost entirely re-furnished and re-carpeted by July 1, 1897, its guests will be made more comfortable than ever. Refer once is made to any who visit Raleigh.

Transient Guests Especially Solicited.

RATES \$2 AND \$2.50 PER DAY. SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES FREE COACH TO AND FROM ALL TRAINS.

L. T. BROWN, Manager.

THE CAUCASIAN.

RALEIGH, N. C., or CLINTON, N. C.

THE YARBORO HOUSE.

IS THE ONLY HOTEL IN THE BUSINESS SECTION OF RALEIGH, N. C.

And as it will be almost entirely re-furnished and re-carpeted by July 1, 1897, its guests will be made more comfortable than ever. Refer once is made to any who visit Raleigh.

Transient Guests Especially Solicited.

RATES \$2 AND \$2.50 PER DAY. SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES FREE COACH TO AND FROM ALL TRAINS.

L. T. BROWN, Manager.

THE CAUCASIAN.

RALEIGH, N. C., or CLINTON, N. C.

THE YARBORO HOUSE.

IS THE ONLY HOTEL IN THE BUSINESS SECTION OF RALEIGH, N. C.

And as it will be almost entirely re-furnished and re-carpeted by July 1, 1897, its guests will be made more comfortable than ever. Refer once is made to any who visit Raleigh.

Transient Guests Especially Solicited.

RATES \$2 AND \$2.50 PER DAY. SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES FREE COACH TO AND FROM ALL TRAINS.

L. T. BROWN, Manager.

THE CAUCASIAN.

RALEIGH, N. C., or CLINTON, N. C.

THE YARBORO HOUSE.

IS THE ONLY HOTEL IN THE BUSINESS SECTION OF RALEIGH, N. C.

And as it will be almost entirely re-furnished and re-carpeted by July 1, 1897, its guests will be made more comfortable than ever. Refer once is made to any who visit Raleigh.

Transient Guests Especially Solicited.

RATES \$2 AND \$2.50 PER DAY. SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES FREE COACH TO AND FROM ALL TRAINS.

L. T. BROWN, Manager.

THE CAUCASIAN.

RALEIGH, N. C., or CLINTON, N. C.

THE YARBORO HOUSE.

IS THE ONLY HOTEL IN THE BUSINESS SECTION OF RALEIGH, N. C.

And as it will be almost entirely re-furnished and re-carpeted by July 1, 1897, its guests will be made more comfortable than ever. Refer once is made to any who visit Raleigh.

Transient Guests Especially Solicited.

RATES \$2 AND \$2.50 PER DAY. SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES FREE COACH TO AND FROM ALL TRAINS.

L. T. BROWN, Manager.

THE CAUCASIAN.

RALEIGH, N. C., or CLINTON, N. C.

THE YARBORO HOUSE.

IS THE ONLY HOTEL IN THE BUSINESS SECTION OF RALEIGH, N. C.

And as it will be almost entirely re-furnished and re-carpeted by July 1, 1897, its guests will be made more comfortable than ever. Refer once is made to any who visit Raleigh.

Transient Guests Especially Solicited.

RATES \$2 AND \$2.50 PER DAY. SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES FREE COACH TO AND FROM ALL TRAINS.

L. T. BROWN, Manager.

SPAIN SUES FOR PEACE.

THROUGH THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR THE PROPOSITION RECEIVED BY PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.

Who Will Take the Matter Under Consideration and Place it Before His Cabinet—No Terms Mentioned, But Let for the United States to Advance Them.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The Spanish government has sued for peace, not indirectly through the great powers of Europe, but by a direct appeal to President McKinley. The proposition was formally submitted to the President at 3 o'clock this afternoon by the French ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, who had received instructions from the Foreign Office to deliver to the United States government the tender of peace.

The proposition was submitted to President McKinley at 3 o'clock this afternoon by the French ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, who had received instructions from the Foreign Office to deliver to the United States government the tender of peace.

The proposition was submitted to President McKinley at 3 o'clock this afternoon by the French ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, who had received instructions from the Foreign Office to deliver to the United States government the tender of peace.

The proposition was submitted to President McKinley at 3 o'clock this afternoon by the French ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, who had received instructions from the Foreign Office to deliver to the United States government the tender of peace.

The proposition was submitted to President McKinley at 3 o'clock this afternoon by the French ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, who had received instructions from the Foreign Office to deliver to the United States government the tender of peace.

The proposition was submitted to President McKinley at 3 o'clock this afternoon by the French ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, who had received instructions from the Foreign Office to deliver to the United States government the tender of peace.

The proposition was submitted to President McKinley at 3 o'clock this afternoon by the French ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, who had received instructions from the Foreign Office to deliver to the United States government the tender of peace.

The proposition was submitted to President McKinley at 3 o'clock this afternoon by the French ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, who had received instructions from the Foreign Office to deliver to the United States government the tender of peace.

The proposition was submitted to President McKinley at 3 o'clock this afternoon by the French ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, who had received instructions from the Foreign Office to deliver to the United States government the tender of peace.

The proposition was submitted to President McKinley at 3 o'clock this afternoon by the French ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, who had received instructions from the Foreign Office to deliver to the United States government the tender of peace.

The proposition was submitted to President McKinley at 3 o'clock this afternoon by the French ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, who had received instructions from the Foreign Office to deliver to the United States government the tender of peace.

The proposition was submitted to President McKinley at 3 o'clock this afternoon by the French ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, who had received instructions from the Foreign Office to deliver to the United States government the tender of peace.

The proposition was submitted to President McKinley at 3 o'clock this afternoon by the French ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, who had received instructions from the Foreign Office to deliver to the United States government the tender of peace.

The proposition was submitted to President McKinley at 3 o'clock this afternoon by the French ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, who had received instructions from the Foreign Office to deliver to the United States government the tender of peace.

The proposition was submitted to President McKinley at 3 o'clock this afternoon by the French ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, who had received instructions from the Foreign Office to deliver to the United States government the tender of peace.

The proposition was submitted to President McKinley at 3 o'clock this afternoon by the French ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, who had received instructions from the Foreign Office to deliver to the United States government the tender of peace.

The proposition was submitted to President McKinley at 3 o'clock this afternoon by the French ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, who had received instructions from the Foreign Office to deliver to the United States government the tender of peace.

The proposition was submitted to President McKinley at 3 o'clock this afternoon by the French ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, who had received instructions from the Foreign Office to deliver to the United States government the tender of peace.

The proposition was submitted to President McKinley at 3 o'clock this afternoon by the French ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, who had received instructions from the Foreign Office to deliver to the United States government the tender of peace.

The proposition was submitted to President McKinley at 3 o'clock this afternoon by the French ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, who had received instructions from the Foreign Office to deliver to the United States government the tender of peace.

The proposition was submitted to President McKinley at 3 o'clock this afternoon by the French ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, who had received instructions from the Foreign Office to deliver to the United States government the tender of peace.

The proposition was submitted to President McKinley at 3 o'clock this afternoon by the French ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, who had received instructions from the Foreign Office to deliver to the United States government the tender of peace.

The proposition was submitted to President McKinley at 3 o'clock this afternoon by the French ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, who had received instructions from the Foreign Office to deliver to the United States government the tender of peace.

The proposition was submitted to President McKinley at 3 o'clock this afternoon by the French ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, who had received instructions from the Foreign Office to deliver to the United States government the tender of peace.

The proposition was submitted to President McKinley at 3 o'clock this afternoon by the French ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, who had received instructions from the Foreign Office to deliver to the United States government the tender of peace.

The proposition was submitted to President McKinley at 3 o'clock this afternoon by the French ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, who had received instructions from the Foreign Office to deliver to the United States government the tender of peace.

The proposition was submitted to President McKinley at 3 o'clock this afternoon by the French ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, who had received instructions from the Foreign Office to deliver to the United States government the tender of peace.

The proposition was submitted to President McKinley at 3 o'clock this afternoon by the French ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, who had received instructions from the Foreign Office to deliver to the United States government the tender of peace.

The proposition was submitted to President McKinley at 3 o'clock this afternoon by the French ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, who had received instructions from the Foreign Office to deliver to the United States government the tender of peace.

The proposition was submitted to President McKinley at 3 o'clock this afternoon by the French ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, who had received instructions from the Foreign Office to deliver to the United States government the tender of peace.

The proposition was submitted to President McKinley at 3 o'clock this afternoon by the French ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, who had received instructions from the Foreign Office to deliver to the United States government the tender of peace.

The proposition was submitted to President McKinley at 3 o'clock this afternoon by the French ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, who had received instructions from the Foreign Office to deliver to the United States government the tender of peace.

The proposition was submitted to President McKinley at 3 o'clock this afternoon by the French ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, who had received instructions from the Foreign Office to deliver to the United States government the tender of peace.

The proposition was submitted to President McKinley at 3 o'clock this afternoon by the French ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, who had received instructions from the Foreign Office to deliver to the United States government the tender of peace.

The proposition was submitted to President McKinley at 3 o'clock this afternoon by the French ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, who had received instructions from the Foreign Office to deliver to the United States government the tender of peace.

The proposition was submitted to President McKinley at 3 o'clock this afternoon by the French ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, who had received instructions from the Foreign Office to deliver to the United States government the tender of peace.

The proposition was submitted to President McKinley at 3 o'clock this afternoon by the French ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, who had received instructions from the Foreign Office to deliver to the United States government the tender of peace.

The proposition was submitted to President McKinley at 3 o'clock this afternoon by the French ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, who had received instructions from the Foreign Office to deliver to the United States government the tender of peace.

The proposition was submitted to President McKinley at 3 o'clock this afternoon by the French ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, who had received instructions from the Foreign Office to deliver to the United States government the tender of peace.

The proposition was submitted to President McKinley at 3 o'clock this afternoon by the French ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, who had received instructions from the Foreign Office to deliver to the United States government the tender of peace.

The proposition was submitted to President McKinley at 3 o'clock this afternoon by the French ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, who had received instructions from the Foreign Office to deliver to the United States government the tender of peace.

The proposition was submitted to President McKinley at 3 o'clock this afternoon by the French ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, who had received instructions from the Foreign Office to deliver to the United States government the tender of peace.

The proposition was submitted to President McKinley at 3 o'clock this afternoon by the French ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, who had received instructions from the Foreign Office to deliver to the United States government the tender of peace.

The proposition was submitted to President McKinley at 3 o'clock this afternoon by the French ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, who had received instructions from the Foreign Office to deliver to the United States government the tender of peace.

The proposition was submitted to President McKinley at 3 o'clock this afternoon by the French ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, who had received instructions from the Foreign Office to deliver to the United States government the tender of peace.

The proposition was submitted to President McKinley at 3 o'clock this afternoon by the French ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, who had received instructions from the Foreign Office to deliver to the United States government the tender of peace.

The proposition was submitted to President McKinley at 3 o'clock this afternoon by the French ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, who had received instructions from the Foreign Office to deliver to the United States government the tender of peace.

